15 cents.

BY All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both he Morning and the Evening edition. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Is sublished every Wednesday and Saturday mornings frice & per annum. Two copies for 85. A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, It published every Satterday Morning, at the low price \$2 per annum, in advance. 10 copies for \$15, or 20 copies for \$74. NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE.

The other evening I heard a gentle voice reading gloud the story of Maurice, a boy who, deprived of the use of his limbs by paralysis, was sustained in comfort, and, almost, in cheerfulness, by the exertions of his twin sister. Left with him in orphanage, ber affections were centered upon him, and, amid the difficulties his misfortunes brought upon them, grew to a fire intense and pure enough to animate her with angelic impulses and powers. As he could not move about, she drew him everywhere in a little cart, and, when last at they heard that sea-bathing might accomplish his cure, conveyed him, in this way, hundreds of miles to the seashore. Her pious a French story would be entirely incomplete otherwise) with money, plaudits, and garlands from the

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, only as to the beautiful qualities developed by these trials in the brother and sister, but in the purifying and softening influence exerted by the sight of his helplessness and her goodness on all around them. Those who are the victims of some natural blight,

often fulfil this important office, and bless those within their sphere more, by awakening feelings of holy tenderness and compassion, than a man, healthy and strong, can do by the utmost exertion of his good will and energies. Thus, in the East, men hold sacred those in whom they find a distortion or alienation, of the mind, which makes them unable to provide for themselves. The well and sane feel themselves the ministers of Providence to carry out a mysterious purpose while taking care of those who are thus left incapable of taking care of themselves, and, while fulfilling this ministry, find themselves refined and made better.

The Swiss have similar feelings as to those of their families whom cretinism has reduced to idiocy. They are attended to, fed, dressed clean, and provided with a pleasant place for the day, before doing any thing else, even by very busy and poor people. We have seen a similar instance in this country of

plantary care of an idiot, and the mental benefits intensued. This idiot, like most that are called a was not without a glimmer of mind. His teacher washle to give him some notions both of spiritual ud mental facts, at least she thought she had given Him the idea of a God; and though it appeared by is gestures that to him the moon was the repreentative of that idea! yet he certainly did conceive demething above him, and which inspired him with reverence and delight. He knew the names fitwo or three persons who had done him kindness. pl when they were mentioned, would point upwird as he did to the moon, showing himself sus-quible, in his degree, of Mr. Carlyle's grand whod of education-hero-worship. She had misened in him a love of music, so that he could brothed in his most violent moods by her gentle inging. It was a most touching sight to see him sing opposite to her at those times, his wondering mi lack-lustre eyes filled with childish pleasure, ville in hers gleamed the same pure joy that we my suppose to animate the looks of an angel applated by Heaven to restore a ruined world.

We knew another instance in which a young girl many patron saint who looks down from his stone the while his votaries recall the legend of his modness in days long past. Caroline lived in a littiquiet country village, quiet as no village can now main, since the railroad strikes its spear through bepeace of country life. She lived alone with a vidowed mother, for whom, as well as for herself, meedle won bread, while the mother's strength adskill sufficed to the simple duties of their houseid. They lived content and hopeful, till, whether imsitting still too much, or some other cause, Carbebecame ill, and soon the physician pronounced respine to be affected, and to such a degree that of Dec. 26, 1840.

This news was a thunderbolt to the poor little stage. The mother, who had lost her elasticity of and, wept in despair, but the young girl who found nearly all the hopes and joys of life taken from ler, and that she was left seemingly without any welter from the storm, had, even at first, the faith and strength to bow her head in gentleness and say, God will provide. She sustained and cheered her

And God did provide. With simultaneous vibracontbe bearts of all their circle acknowledged the dvine obligation of love and mutual aid between man beings. Food, clothing, medicine, service, were all offered freely to the widow and her daugh-

Caroline grew worse, and was at last in such that she could only be moved upon a sheet and by the aid of two persons. In this toilsome service, every other that she needed for years, her moth. Exercipeded to ask assistance. The neighbors took time in doing all that was required, and the young girls, as they were growing up, counted it their regular employments to work for or

No without immediate reward was their service dire. The mind of the girl, originally bright and Per, was quickened and wrought up to the finest exeptibility by the nervous exaltation that often times upon affection of the spine. The soul, which had taken an upward impulse from its first et of resignation, grew daily more and more into tummunion with the higher regions of life perma-Dent and pure. Perhaps she was instructed by upon Mr. McLeod. To shrink from the Lion and fail upon the Lamb would have been mean. When the British Government said we did it.

"In me vertite ferrum."

Suppose the case was altered—that an expedition had been made by the President's authority into had been made by t passing around her and leisure to reflect on them with a disinterested desire for truth, she became so much wiser than her companions as to be, at last, bear preceptress and best friend and her brief, genle comments and counsels were listened to as oracles from one enfranchised from the films which

selfishness and passion cast over the eyes of the The twofold blessing conferred by her presence both in awakening none but good feelings in the hearts of others, and in the instruction she became able to confer was such that, at the end of five years, no member of that society would have been so generally lamented as Caroline if Death had

But the Messenger, who so often seems capricious in his summons, took first the aged mother, and the poor girl found that life had yet the power to bring ser grief, unexpected and severe.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBINE

could not be left quite alone in the house. Should | Buren to shut up his tongue for he came within the they take turns and stay with her by night as

we have property enough. I will have a good room fixed for her and she shall live with us. My husband wants her to as much as me."

The Council acquiesced in this truly humane arrangement, and Caroline lives there still; and we are assured that none of her numerous friends dread her departure so much as the blacksmith's wife.

'Tant no trouble at all to have her," she says and if it was, I should'n't care; she is so good and still, and talks so pretty. It 's as good to be with her as goin' to meetin'."

De Maistre relates some similar passages as to a sick girl in St. Petersburg, though his mind dwelt more on the spiritual beauty, evinced in her remarks, than on the good she had done to those around her. Indeed, none bless more than those who only stand and wait. Even if their passivity be enforced by fate, it will become a spiritual activity, if accepted in a faith higher above fate than the Greek Gods were supposed to sit enthroned above misfortune. *

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

Reported Specially for The New-York Tribune

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1846,-5 o'clock P. M. Another bright and beautiful day-the Sun shining the flowers opening—the birds singing—Nature devotion and faith were rewarded by his cure, and, rejoicing—the ladies smiling, as if there was neither sin nor Loco-Focoism in this world.

The galleries were again crowded this morning a an early hour, with an array of beauty and fashion Some of the beautiful creatures with their sewing is its conduct, extremely sweet and touching, not and knitting—others with their paper and inkstands taking notes.

Senator Allen is studying Geography, having map of the North eastern boundary before him with the surrounding territory. Senator DICKINson examining the position of Rouse's Point, and viewing the fragments of his geographical forces scattered by the bombshell which Mr. WEBSTER threw at him vesterday.

Rev. Mr. Tustin opened the proceedings with prayer. Some miscellaneous business followed. Some Petitions and Reports offered.

Mr. WEBSTER appeared, dressed as he was yes terday. Mr. ALLEN went up and spoke to him, but soon came away.

On motion, the special order of the day was taken up. Mr. WEBSTER rose and commenced his speech

by wishing to guard against any impression being made of a wrong nature from the dispatch which he read yesterday, stating that a change of Administration was necessary in this country to settle the N E. boundary, as if England was waiting for a party

more favorable for English interests.

The reason was not, as may be said by some tha The reason was not, as may be said by some that it was impossible to get a good bargain from Mr. Van Buren. I only want to bar that inference.—The difficulty in Mr. Van Buren's way was his complicated offers for Arbitration.

The Hon. Member from New-York (Mr. Dix)

The Hon. Member from New-York (Mr. Dix) read, yesterday, extracts from the speeches of some British statesmen. I hold in my hand extracts from Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Macaulay and others, stating the advantages the United States gained in the Treaty. There were probably exaggerations on both sides and I will not read them.

The only great military advantage gained by either party was the securing of Rouse's Point to New-York. The influence of that acquisition was felt. After the last war, our country fortified it till the Astronomers placed it North of 45°. When we regained it, skillful engineers went there to view it.—No fortification has been attended to since with more zeal.

And now to conclude this boundary question, I And now to conclude this boundary question, I put it to every citizen, whether the flings at this Treaty do not arise from feeling a desire to take away from the honor of those engaged in it?

Another question, connected with this question, is the case of the Caroline, with the McLeod affair,

the case of the Caroline, with the McDeou anary, which has been referred to again and again in but houses of Congress during the debate on Oregon. I go to authority which will not be disputed.

An extract was are wiselessed up. But I have not time to follow Mr. Webster in this part of his speech, nor part of his reply to Mr. Dickinson. I second Message, (4th Dec. 1838.) lamenting the existing the Living of the United.

of combinations among citizens of the States to invade Canada. A letter from Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson is before me, giving sub

merston to Mr. Stevenson is before me, giving substantially the same account. I will not read it.

A party of the British came over in the Fall of 1838, and destroyed the Caroline, which caused a correspondence, in which the British Government was called upon for reparation.

A question arose whether this was avowed by the British Government. A correspondence took place on this. Mr. Fox avowed it. The case however

on this. Mr. Fox avowed it. The case however slept till McLeod was arrested in the State of New York.
Mr. Fox remonstrated, that the British Govern

ment had avowed the act. This Mr. Forsyth did not admit. He here referred to a note from Mr. Forsyth

of Dec. 26, 1840.

There is a correspondence of some interest between
Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, in August, 1841,

to which the Senate is referred.

The question is, did Mr. Van Buren know that this act was avowed by the British Government? Mr. V. B. did not bring England to account for it. Lord V. B. did not bring England to account for it. Lord Palmerston says that he avowed it as early as 1838. I refer the Senate to this correspondence. Mr. Fox. Lord Palmerston, and others, avowed it. It occurred in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Why did not Mr. V. B. during his whole administration, vindicate the wounded honor of the country?

The arrest of McLeod was felt by the people of England as an insult to the Crown and State. They

England as an insult to the Crown and State. They felt as we should have felt under similar circum Mr. McLeod was a soldier subject to superior au

thority. Mr. McLeod was arrested, put into prison, bailed, the law was overawed and Mr. McLeod was

put into jail again by the populace.

When we came into power in March, 1841, we took the case just as Mr. Forsyth had left it. We could not, of course, discredit the former Secretary of State of our country.

Gen. HARRISON treated this case as it should have

been treated. Gen. Harrison said the invasion of the territory of the United States was a public wrong, and ought to have been atoned for, and it was not too late now. But the arrest of McLeod, a soldier, was wrong also.

Gen. Harrison, though he thought Mr. Fox's note was not too late reachly respectful, in his demand, for McLeod, a soldier, was wrong also.

was not exactly respectful, in his demand for Mc-Leod's release, directed a letter to be written. Leod's release, directed a letter to be written, which appears in the correspondence, and to which I refer Senators. The Government could not interfere in State Courts, and I shall sak the Senator from New York for the truth of his statement, that the U.S. Government interfered with the Courts of New York. (Here Mr. W. looked like thunder at Mr. Dickies.)

Mr. Dickinson.)

The U. S. Government acted rightly in standing up to the British Government, in place of falling upon Mr. McLeod. To shrink from the Lion and upon Mr. McLeod. To shrink from the Lion and upon Mr. McLeod.

land should snatch up one of the soldiers in that expedition and threaten to hang him, while what he did was done by our authority and with the American Eagle over him. Is there a man within hearing of my voice who would not resent such an insult? Would we not (exclaimed Mr. W. raising his voice and stanping his foot) declare war in six hours? Is there a man with an American heart in his bosom—is there a man with an American heart in his bosom—is there a war description have, cowardly, mean, despice. is there an American base, cowardly, mean, despit able enough not to resent such an insult? able enough not to resent such an insuit?

Mr. W. then began to give the history of the Caroline being employed by the Rebels on Navy Is-

and.
Mr. Allen asked whether the Senator had any proof that the Caroline was employed in the service of the Rebels?
Mr. WEBSTER replied—Yes, I have. He then re-

cited several proofs, and added that the steamboat was cut out of the ice to ply to Schlosser in the dead of winter, when a Railroad ran between the two places. The owners of the Caroline were not indem-nified by the Administration of Mr. Van Buren.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1846. province of the statutes against fitting out expedi-tions against countries with which we are at peace.

Is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations satisfied. (Laughter.)

He then referred to the opinion of the New-York
Court—retaining Mr. McLeod in custody. He had
great respect for the decisions of Courts and other
bodies. I say it, however, on the peril of my repu-

tation, that it is not a respectable opinion.

He said he would refer to several speeches made

on this subject. He had seen from the report of Mr. Allen's speech in the papers that he made references to this case, but as his remarks were not published he would say nothing in reply. If he did not now answer them in what he should say in reply to oth-ers, as soon as they were published he would refer

Mr. ALLEN said he would state them now with

Mr. WEBSTER said as he had other things to reply to now, it would be as well to wait till what was said was published.

Mr. Webster then continued.

He would now turn his attention to the Senator from New-York nearest the Chair, (Mr. Dickinson)
That Senator had chosen to shine in borrowed light. for he found in a note what is called an extract from the speech of "Charles J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania." I shall first pay my respects to this jewel which the Honorable Member from New-York has chosen to work into his diadem. I wish I could be called to order here, or that I could be held in ignorance that this speech was delivered anywhere out of a bar-room, a theatre quite too high for such an applause. The Union says:

But the Senator had printed it, and had made it worse than Mr. Ingersoll made it, for he made me write the letter myself and expressed it to New-York. That was expressly put in I suspect by the

Member from New-York.

Mr. Dickinson replied that he took the extract rom a public newspaper. He also proceeded to nake some explanations in reply. Mr. Webster said, at all events there was one thing in Mr. Dickinson's extract which even Mr. In-

thing in Mr. Dickinson a extract which even Mr. Hegersell was not base enough to print.

The whole thing was absolutely false—it is a falsehood absolute, downright and entire. The charge about my writing to the Governor of New-York that unless McLeod was delivered New-York would that unless McLeod was delivered New-York would be laid in ruins, is totally false; to be characterized only by a monosyllable which some men are base enough to have thrown in their teeth but which gentlemen seldom use. A man or a thing that would make such assertions, what can be said in reply? But I will keep my temper—I have drawn a picture, I hold it up to the public and let every citizen write under it the name proper to be applied to such

a creature.

It is false in every particular to say that we gave \$5,000 to defend Mr. McLeod to Mr. Spencer. U. S. District Attorney for New-York. It is false, for no man has a right to make such statements and claim a creature.

the privilege of calling them mistakes.

But we refer farther to this "speech." Mr. InGERSOLL would call upon the venerable gentleman
from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to sustain him in some of his statements. Mr. Adams has not, and I rather think never will sustain him. It is said that I wrote a letter to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to fit out a Special Mission to England: I did no

He says that I stated at Baltimore that a Treaty of Free Trade with England would be a fair equiva-lent for Oregon. This is false. The speech is be-fore me, and Oregon is not mentioned in my Balti-

more speech.

Why, Sir, hydrostatic pressure, steam-power, any thing, everything, fails in power to condense false-boods into narrow compass when compared with the author of this speech. Mr. Webster here read an extract from his Baltimore speech to show the false-Yet in that speech in which Oregon is not men-

Yet in that speech in which Oregon is not mentioned, it is charged that I recommended to swap off Oregon for Free Trade.

I grow weary. There is one thing I do beg to be excused from in this gentlemen's speech.

He says I differ from him in politics—that is true. He said he would have been a Tory in the Revolution. I would not have been. He says that the Declement of Independence was carried by accident. claration of Independence was carried by accident. I differ from him there. But he says "Mr. Webster has some talent." Spare me that; I can bear his abuse, but if he praises me, I begin to tremble for my reputation.

He here burst into the most tremendous piece of

invective ever listened to on Mr. Ingersoll. That man said he venerated Massachusetts. Then, said Mr. W. it is disregarded love. He sighs in vain. Massachusetts holds him and his veneration and his speeches in utter-what shall I say?-anything but respect.

His mind is a caricature. We sometimes say,

His mind is a carriedure.

There is a screw loose, but here all the screws are loose all over. His mind is rickety, crazy, creaking as often as unside up. But I have In reply to Mr. Dickinson, Mr. WEBSTER said,

I regret to be compelled to say what I must say I have had but a short acquaintance with the Member from New-York, whom he called the Apollo Major. The gentleman said that he tried honestly to follow truth. If the gentleman would only pub-lish his researches after truth, the book would sell the Harpers would make a fortune; the people of ti United States will pay for anything that will give them a good hearty laugh, whether it be a story, a caricature of Punch, or a volume of researches after truth by an honorable Member of ... (Laugh-

The learned and honorable Member stated in his speech that there was direct and palpable interference with the Courts of New-York. I call upon

the learned Member for his authority.

Mr. Dickinson rose (Mr. Webster taking his seat,) and said: I will not now produce my author-

Mr. WEBSTER.-You had better let it alone Mr. Dickinson.-I will produce it in good time Mr. WEBSTER.-It never can be produced. It is not produced and is not produceable.
[Here I must omit part of his Speech.]

In charges against the Treaty it is said an innocent roman was sent back to be tried. Why sir. a roman killed her husband or some other relative. She was pursued, sent back, tried and on some tech-

nicality acquitted.

What was the result of this clause of the Treaty? It suppressed the Border difficulties; it stopped the outrages of burglars and barn-burners (Laughter who wished to involve the two countries in I will call upon my venerable friend from Michigan to state what was the influence of that clause.

Mr. Woobridge said he could not refuse to answer what his Honorable friend required of him. He stated that the border difficulties were very numerous. He sent an extract from a Message of the Governor of Michigan to the Clerk, which was read. That clause in the Treaty, said Mr. Wood-BRIDGE, was eminently successful in suppressing

hese difficulties.

Mr. Webster resumed. This clause had been Mr. Webster resumed. This clause had been found eminently useful and salutary, and had been imitated since. Nobody complained but murderers, felons, and other fugitives from justice.

The clause about the African Slave-Trade had been attacked. He read the opinions of distinguished Americans abroad upon the influence of that article; one from Mr. Wheaton at Berlin.

He would make hear the contract of the clause of the contract of the contract

He would rather have that opinion of Mr. Whenthan fear all the small artillery that might be

fired here. He did not refer to the Senator from Arkansas who had opposed this, but to these "Doc-uments" which had been referred to here.

The Treaty between France and England of 1845, copied the substance of the Treaty of Washington.

It has been said that the doctrine of Impressment was left as strong as ever. It is the opinion of gen-

was left as strong as ever. It is the opinion of gen-iemen of distinction that it does not leave it where it found it, though the subject of impressment was not in dispute, nor was Lord Ashburton authorized; but with all humility I will say that men of ability feel and say that the doctrine has been advanced toward the true ground.

He here read an extract, the conclusion of his own letter on the subject—that the flag over an American vessel would protect the crew. That de-claration will stand, not from the authority of the name attached to it, but because it expressed a great principle of law. Equal Rights of all Nations on principle of law. Equal Rights of all Nations on the Sea, and the feeling of the American people to sustain it, and that declaration will stand forever. He could show many authorities for saying that the correspondence did advance the doctrine of the right

of impressment in its true light.

For another provision of the Treaty and its utility eferred to Mr. Calhoun, who bowed assent He referred to Mr. Cannon, who be dealer the referred to Mr. Cannon, who be dealer the would then put these questions to the country, and to every citizen in the country, whether he was justifiable in the several provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and he would stand by the verdict.

Mr. Dickinson rose and made several remarks in which he called himself an humble and unambitious the series of the Sanste He said he would reply to

mber of the Senate. He said he would reply to Mr. Webster's remarks, and for this purpo and now the neighbors met in council. Caroline and solvers and anow the neighbors met in council. Caroline and the solvers and now the neighbors met in council. Caroline and the solvers came on the Government of Mr. Van be was advised under the Government of Mr. Van be was advised under the Government of Mr. Van be was advised under the Government of Mr. Van be was advised under the Government of Mr. Van Buren.

In the proof was strengthened by the fact that one of the proof was strengthened by the fact that on noved that the Senate do now adjourn.

A motion was made to go into Executive Session,—but the Senate could do nothing after Mr. Wasster's Speech; and so the motion to adjourn

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES In such a day of excitement there is little attention paid the department of the Capitol called the House. Most of the Members were listening to Mr.

WEBSTER-still some business was transacted.

The Cumberland Road Bill was taken up and after some confusion, was finally lost.

Mr. Douglass wished to have the Oregon Bill reorted from the Committee on Territories taken up.

This was lest.
The Senate Bill for causing a Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, was then taken up and discussed. Among other amendments, was one by Mr. Levin of Pa., that none but Natives should be officers of the Regiment. Upon this he made a Native speech.

Mr. Dromgoolk of Virginia, replied and the House adjourned without coming to any determination on

The Virginia Duel.

We have already announced the acquittal of Thomas Ritchie, Jr. on his trial for Murder in killing John H. Pleasants in a savage personal combat near Richmond. He was defended by Hon. Andrew Stevenson, Hon. John W. Jones (late Speaker,) and Messrs. S. Taylor and Overton. The Jury rendered a werdict of Not Guilty without leaving the Court Room, and the spectators received it with immense

applause. The Union says:

"We hope we may be excused for saying, that while we deeply reget the tragical and disastrous event which has hurried Mr. Pleasants to an untimely tomb, it was impossible for T. Ritchie, Jr. under the circumstances of the case, to have acted otherwise than he has done, without irretrienable diagrace; and we understand he has borne himself under the whole trial, down to the last scene of the eventful, yet painful drama, with the equanimity which became a man."

This is simply saying that the man who brands his neighbor as a coward, and is called to account for it, must not apologize but fight, under penalty of " irretrievable disgrace." Considering that The Union is the immediate organ of a President who owes his election in good part to a deep popular aversion to Dueling, we must say this is rather strong.

-We consider it settled by this verdict that the Duel is one of the 'peculiar institutions' of Virginia, and that our hostility to it must add another to the grounds on which the Courier and Express accuse us of sectional, factious inculcations which disturb the harmony of the Whig party.

Very little was accomplished in either House at the evening session of Monday or the day session of Tuesday. The Senate held no evening session. The posing Senator Lott of Brooklyn and the Barnburners standing up for Col. Young. No choice was made. Afterward the bill to Abolish Distress for Rent was taken up, and Mr. Spencer continued his argument in opposition.

In the Assembly on Monday evening, a bill to provide for the preservation of the Public Works came up, and Mr. Beach of Lewis moved and carried a provision of \$5,000 for the Black River Canal. The bill in relation to Trials on Indictments was then debated and defeated-21 to 54.

Delegate Nominations.

Orleans Co.-ALMANZOR HUTCHINSON is the Monroe Co .- The Loco-Focos have decided to

Assistants.
Henry H. Byrne.
John L. Brown.
Elisba Ruckman.
William Reid.
Dennis Mullins.
William Radford.
Thomas Gilmartin.

lst..John S. Gilbert. Hd..James C. Stoneall. Hld..Thomas P. Hart. IVth. | Joseph A. Divver. | George H. Purser. | Vth. Emsnuel B. Hart.

Vith. John Foote. VIIth. Bartlitt Smith. VIIIth. Richard T. Compton. Theodorus Van Tine. Bernard J. Meserole. Hth David S. Jackson. Ilth. : Nathan Roberts.
Vth. : John M. Bloodgood.
Vth. : William C. Wetmore.

Elias B. Smith, Neil Gray. Jeremish Green. Thomas Spofford. Stephen H Feeks. Abraham B. Davis. James S. Sandford. on Livingston. Charles Webb. XVIIth. James Walsh. James Robertson. XVIIIth. William A. Walker. Moses W. S. Jackson.

Theo. M. Dougherty.

Archibald Maclay

City Taxation.

In the Assembly on Tuesday, the bill authorizing our City Fathers to raise \$2,500,000 by Tax for the service of 1846 came up on its third reading.

Mr. J. Young said he had in his possession a com Mr. J. You've sain the Grand Jury of New York on this subject, about which he knew nothing. He would only ask to have the communication read.

Mr. Ludlow remarked that this document was

Mr. Ludlow remarked that this document was a mere political move. Mr. Gale, who figures as foreman, was a Native. This was the usual tax bill, and contained no extra appropriation except what was made necessary on account of Native American abuses.
Mr. STEVENSON said the Common Council of New-York, for years, had been in the habit, just as they were going out of office, of committing outrages upon the people. Mayor Haremeyer had just vetoed a bill appropriating \$6 500 for beautifying the Fountain. For this he had the thanks of every tax payer. These abuses were the cause of the clamor for Meiorm. He should introduce a bill prohibiting the Common Council from incurring

hibiting the Common Council from incurring teept for specific purposes. This was the annual and must be passed unless gentlemen wished New York to repudiste.

The communication from the Grand Jury was then read through.

Mr. Bush said if this paper stated the trath, it

was evident the amount in this bill could be reduced half a million of dollars. He would ask if the statements

Mr. STEVENSON said the Common Codnett of last year incurred \$350 000 of the debt which we were now called upon to pay. And this very Mr. Gale, who sends that paper here, was a member of that very Council, and foremost in increasing these expenses. Mr. S. had no doubt but this paper was an electioneering; claptrap, humbug concern. Gentlemen might reduce these sums as much as they pleased, but if they did, New-York must annult as they pleased, but if they did, New-York must annult as they pleased. repudiate.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Ludlow and

State Finances and Public Works. In the Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. BEACH, the able and excellent Member from Lewis County, introduced a most important bill in relation to the Canals

nd Finances of the State.

Mr. B. moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the which as little delay as possible.

The main provisions of this bill are as follows:

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund to borrow

at rates not exceeding par for a 5 per cent stock, \$1,585,786, to pay the 7 per cent stocks due in 1848, and for no other r purpose. To borrow \$2,062,400 to pay the 7 per cent stocks

Said officers to set apart annually an amount equal to 1 of the annual interest on the State debt, for a Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund.

All surpluses of Canal Revenues, after paying annual interest, the amount for the Sinking Fund, and \$200,000 annually to the General Fund, to be appropriated on the 30th September, as follows: one-fourth for the preservation and completion of works upon the Black River Canal; one-fourth for the same object upon the General Valley Canal, and works upon the Black the same object upon the Genesee Valley Canal, and the remaining one half to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, so as to secure five feet depth of water throughout its entire distance—to increase the size of the locks to a length of 110 feet, and a depth of ve reet water.

There are several other provisions, calculated to

carry out these main features.

Mr. B. addressed the House at length in favor of Mr. B. addressed the Holse at length in Arts.
his motion and bill.
After debate, between Messrs. CHATFIELD,
BEACH, WORDEN and BAILEY, the motion was
agreed to and the Committee instructed to report the
bill for the consideration of the House.

FIRE IN HARTFORD.-About So'clock PM. Tuesday,

this quiet city was thrown into confusion by an alarm of fire. A stable in Front-st. opposite Temple, was entirely consumed—the property of U. H. Imlay. No loss of any The store of J. C. King, at Sag Harbor, was

Things in Albany.

ALBANY, April 7th, 1846. Our Charter Election is rapidly approaching, and the Whigs have made all the preparations necessary to secure a decided triumph. The Barnburners and Old Hunkers will nominate separate candidates in many of the Wards, and the result will be that we

rise Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for this County commenced session here yesterday. On account of the disgraceful proceedings at the late Loco-Foco Convention, in which it is said the District Attorney participated in some degree, the Court, Judge Parker presiding, appointed S. H. Hammond, Esq. (a.Whig) District Attorney pro. tem. to investigate the cause of the outrage committed on that occasion.

shall have a larger majority than usual in the Com-

we have confined in our County Prison three men who We have confined in our County Prison three men who stand indicted for murder, and who will be tried during the present term. The murder was committed about two months ago in a low Irish groggery in the South part of the City. The District Attorney has made application for the assistance of the Attorney General; but it is said that the request will not be granted on account of the excitement caused by the exorbitant fees already received by that officer.

I see that there are many of the Old Hunkers who were abused at the Convention in attendance on the Grand Jury-probably for the purpose of obtaining indictments against the Barnburners. The Attorney General says if he is indicted and convicted as a participant in the outrages he will petition to be sent to his old quarters, the Columbia County Jail, which he found quite comfortable before.

Columbia County Jail, which he found quite comfortable before.

The Anti-Rent nomination for the Convention will be elected in this County, and it will be found that hereafter the moninees of that party in this section of the State will be always sure of succeeding. The Anti-Renters as a body have resolved (as I am told by their leading men) never to cast a ballot sgain for a man who is opposed, in the slightest degree, to their principles.

The special term of the Supreme Court commenced its session here to-day. I see that a large number of eminent lawyers from your City are in attendance. There seems to be considerable business before the Court, and its session will probably continue about two weeks. It is an excellent 'studio' (if I may be allowed to use the word) for a young professional man. He can here find all the details and intricacles of his profession discussed and explained by the most eloquent and talented Counand explained by the most eloquent and talented Coun-selors in the State; and these details, so dry and unia teresting to him when gathered from the pages of his text book, become invested with a charm as they fall from the lips of genius and eloquence. Yours, &c. L. 2855 bales. Staves and Heading inspected in N. Y. in 1845, 3,532,245 pieces. Increase from 1845, 226 547 pieces. Lumber inspected by the Albany Inspectors, four in New-York and two in Brooklyn, 51,486,203 feet, valued.

POLLY BODINE .- A jury was obtained Tuesday evening at Newburgh, to try this wretched woman, and the trial probably proceeded yesterday. J. W. Brown, Graham and Jordan, are her counsel. One of the jurors expressed a doubt of the propriety of capital punishment, but after being three hours on the stand, he was empan neled. A disagreement is therefore not unlikely.

Homeopathy vs. ' M. D.'

To the Editor of The Tribune:
Will you allow me, as a Homospathist, to say a day session was mainly devoted by it to a quarrel few words to your correspondent "M. D." in order between the Old Hunkers and Barnburners respect- to "put the matter right before the public?" Why ing a President pro tem .- the Old Hunkers pro- does "M. D." appeal to the public when he says the people are " ignorant of the truths of medicine, not competent to decide " matters of science."-"Manifestly incapable of giving an enlightened opinion on such profound matters?" I would ask M. D." if the science of "Geology," or of "Chemistry" is questioned by the public, or if there exists any material contrariety of opinion as to the principles or facts of those sciences among those who profess a knowledge of them? And why is it that in regard to medicine there is so great difference of opinion among its professors, both as to its theories and facts? and why the public have so little confi

dence in either?

What does "M. D." mean by "science of medi What does "M. D." mean by science of medi-cine?" If he means the art of administering reme-dies for the care of disease, who are better judges than the people who take them of their efficacy, and who are far from being "ignorant" of their effects—or those who see them given and understand perfectly well their operation and influence. If he means by science of medicine that of "Physiology and Pathology," who stions, or lightly esteems a single principle or fac

either?

Will you allow me to inform "M. D." that there is an "American Institute of Homosopathy." to become a member of which the candidate must have received a Diploma from one of the existing medical schools of the country.

That there is a New-York Society of Homosopathic Physician number is a new forty in the country.

That there is a New-York Society of Homosopathic Physicians, numbering some forty intelligent and requirely licensed practitioners, and that none other can become a member. It will be in vain for "M. D." when his "Therapeutics" fail him, to fail back upon the collateral branches of his profession, and if he does he will find the Homosopathist there.

It is not these latter, but the former that presents an issue, and it is that mainly which concerns the public. "He who steals my purse steals trash." &c.

But why does "M. D." complain at all, that the "indiscriminate use of the lancet, calomei and their violent allies," should be talked of to the public, when their use is based upon principles too "well-proved" to be overturned "by any of the new-fangled notions of the day, or all of them combined?"

Why does "M. D." use the term "Young Physic?"

sheed upon principles too "well-proved" to be overturned "by any of the new-fangled notions of the day, or all of them combined?"

Why does "M. D." use the term "Young Physic?"
Does he allude to the review of Dr. Forbes, in which he (Dr. F.) admits the evil of an indiscriminate use of the lancet, &c. and acknowledges that Homoopathists, without the use of such means at all effect cures that would be highly satisfactory to allopathists, and in which he proves conclusively the necessity there is for "Young Physic," or new and improved principles in practice? or does he disavow the authority of Dr. Forbes, or denounce him as siready a Homosopathist? or in he alike ignorant of Dr. Forbes and his "Young Physic." Who shall decide when Doctors disagree—who, but the subjects of his Therapeutic agents administered upon principles, confessedly not "well-proved?"

"M. D." must know that the Homosopathists have for years been urging upon the attention of the profession, a new principle in medicine—a law of cure, openly and candidly avowed, as well as the mode of testing is truth.

Constantly has its tooperation been sought in developing the glorious results based upon a practice in accordance with it. They have as constantly been met, not in the spirit of those "anziously seeking all possible light to guide them in their duty to the sick." but with ridicule and contempt. Their journals, so far from being open to them, have uniformily denounced the men and the means, a priori. In open court, members of the profession have stagmathed Homosopathy as deception on the part of the physician, and delusion on the part of the physician and delusion on the part of the physician and delusion on the part of the physician so delusion on the part of the physician from the profession would at once see it so and adopt it," and yet "they alone are the proper judges of right in this matter," and even boast of its being "honorable to the profession" that so few have had either the curiosity or hardinout the test its truth. And what will be t

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CUBANTUX."

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS. We learn that a gang of rowdies-some thir ty, perhaps—marched last night through Atlantic, Henry and other streets, making, by means of tin kettles and other implements, the most discordant and unearthly and tearing down awnings and awning posts ring other evidences of their mischievous inten-

and giving other evidences of their mischievous inten-all along their path.

Where were the officers whose duty it is to secure the DEATH FROM OFIUM.-David Brown, Esq. on DEATH FROM OFILM.—David Brown, Esq. one of the Coroners heid an inquest a few days ago at Williamsburgh, on the body of a young married woman, Mary Everett, whose death was caused by incautiously taking an over dose of opium, a poison which she had long been in the habit of taking in small quantities.

MORE BURGLARIES .- No less than five houses MORE BURGLARIES.—No less than live houses were burglariously entered on the Greenbush bank, on Saturday night, vir:—The dwellings of A. B. Alken, V. P. Douw, the widow C. G. Visscher, Doct. A. C. Getty, and the Mansion House, occupied by Mr. Ross as a select Boarding School. The burglars succeeded, however, in getting little booty, except a watch and some eilver, in getting little booty, except a watch and some eilver at Mr. Alken's.

[Alb. Argus. er, in getting little booty, except a watch and some suver at Mr. Aiken's.

Mr. ANELLI'S PICTURE—'The Endoth world,

Mr. ANELLI'S PICTURE—'The End of the World,' which has been announced as having been destroyed by fire on board the William Pitt, we are happy to announce has been saved and arrived here yesterday in the schooner from Chatham. The preservation of this work of art can hardly be accounted for, as almost every article of cargo in its vicinity was more or less injured—even a ladder that lay over the picture was burnt, yet the canvas remained uninjured, and is now as periect as ever. The smell of fire had not passed on it. [Bost. Trans. PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD .- The

work on this road has been commenced. Ground was first broken on the 23d of March, in North Providence. The whole road is to be completed on the 1st of April, to be completed on the lat of Ap.
Prov. Transcript Park Benjamin calls New England "Free Niggerdom." At the same time he is engaged in trans-lating novels from the French of Alexander Dumss, who is nothing but a "free nigger." [Manchester Amer.

8154 bbls.

Of the flour inspected at Albany, there were 98 bbls.
light weight, 1,056 'head-brands,' and 59 bbls. with

containing 38,229 gailons.

Hops inspected in New York by G. W. Ryckman in 1845, 2447 bales, valued at \$97,680. Decrease from 1844,

citizens who are opposed to Lower Wages and Higher Rents; all who believe it to be a bad state of society where the Rich get richer and the Poor poorer; all who believe it to be evidence of a Radical Error in the social system that the working classes get worse off in proportion to the progress of industrial invention and improvement; all who believe that the Rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pusuit of Happiness cannot be enjoyed without the Right to the Soli; all who believe that a LANDED DEMOCRACY is as essential to the existence of a Republic as a Landed Aristoncy is to the existence of a Monarchy; and all who believe that the measures of LANDI LIMITATION, the INVIOLABILITY of THE HOMESTEAD, and the FREEDOM of THE PUBLIC LANDS, are necessary to secure a Free Soli for a Free Freein, are requested to meet in the PARK, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 4 o'clock P. M to take these matters the consideration. By order of the Committee of Arrangements of the National Reform Association. N. B. The meeting is expected to last from 4 o'clock till 10, and no postponement on Second of the weather. the working classes get worse off in proportion to the pro-WHOLE NO. 1555. ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.—We have received from Albany the Report of the Secretary of State, transmitting to the Legislature abstracts of the reteurus of inspectors, Measurers and Weighers of merchandise, provisions and produce, for the year 1845.
From this document we learn that the quantity of breadstuffs inspected within the year, in the Cities of New-York Albany and Buffalo, amounted to 2265,785 bbia valued at \$1,905,037 61. In 1844, the amount was 2,144,669, valued at \$2,864,334 79. Increase in 1845, bbis. 121,116; increase of value, \$2,040,642 82. We subjoin a more particular statement of the inspections in this City, and of the total in the three Cities:

Qualities.

New-York.

Total. ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.-We have

Beneral Notices.

F Park Meeting for National Reform.-All

Craittiss. Barrels. New York. Barrels. Total.

Sup w.dour., 5:6944 \$3.891,86.74 20.6,397 \$10.772.048.5

Ex sup. do. 25,992 156,998.42 48,690 289,348.5

Fine. 89,572 42 45.75 39,121 483,825 6

Bad. 41,972 197,717.75 45.635 299,885.4

Fine mid'gs. 7,88 32,575.33 9,556 4,347.7

Midlings. 3,231 13,188.11 6,540 22,977.5

Midlings. 3,231 13,188.11 6,540 22,977.5

Ships stuffs. 6,201 14,48.52 6,234 14,699.6

Rye. 3,460 34,839.87 8,460 34,839.6

Meal. 28,292 76,072.63 28,362 76.072.6 ture, Factories, Foundries, Natual Stores and property generally. m31 2weedis* BENJ. S. WHITNEY, Agent. SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S

Increase 678 412 galls.

Pot and Pearl Askes inspected in N. Y. city in 1845.
67,428 casks valued \$1,118,011. In 1844, 77,107 casks.
Decrease 9 679 casks.

Laf Tobacco inspected in New-York in 1845, 7,412
hhds. valued at \$739 068 Increase in 1845, 778 hhds.

Fish or Linco Ottinspected in N. Y. in 1845, 1,268 bbls.
Containing 38 229 gailons.

M. to 1 P. M. snd from 3 to 6 P. M.

Office 437 Broadway.

mis 3missod

M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 P.M.

Office 437 Broadway.

The Invisible Wig so closely resembles the real head of hair that skeptics and connoisseurs have pronounced it the most perfect and extraordinary invention of the day. The great advantages of this novel and unique wig is its being made without sewing or weaving, which causes its appearances so closely to resemble the natural hair, both in lightness and natural appearance, as to defy detection, its texture being so beautiful, so prous and so free, that in all cases of perspiration evaporation is unimpeded, and the great evils of other wigs entirely avoided. The sceptic and connoisseur are alike invited to inspect this novel and beautiful Wig, and the peculiar method of fitting the head, at the manufacture's, A. C. BARRY, 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st up stairs.

The Paper Hangings and Window Shades.—Solomon & Hart, 183 Broadway, opposite the Park, have the largest and best assorted stock of Paper Hangings and Window Shades to be found in the city, and at prices lower New-York and two in Brooklyn, 51,489,203 feet, valued at \$385.565. Grain measured in New York by Paul Grout, or under his supervision, in 1845, 3,120,7994 bushels, valued at \$1.888.064. Increase from 1844, 550,4974 bushels. Of the grain measured, 1,380,3064 bushels was the product of this State; received from other States, 1,740,4932 bushels; shipped to other States, 1,398,0354 bushels. [Jour. Com.

THE SUB-TREASURY .- Letters from Washington say, that at a caucus of the Democratic Senators, it was resolved to pass the Sub-Treasury Bill as it comes from the House. LAKE ERIE.-It will be seen on reference to our

LAKE ERIE.—It will be seen on reference to our marine head that navigation is open. The steamer Jno. Owen, arrived here on Saturday morning, being the first in. She was immediately followed by the Propeller Phosnix. The Lexington, Capt. Appleby, cleared for the West about 10 b clock with a good load of passengers and freight. In the afternoon the Gen. Harrison, Capt. Farker, came in, followed by the Ben Franklin, Capt. Edmunds. They report the ice as extending some 65 miles up the lake, but in such a detached condition as to render but little obstruction to boats.

[Buffaio Express, Monday.] Property.—F. Conton & Co. will give their personal stemmon to also to sales of Household Furniture during the present season as heretofore, either at their residences, or at the stores No. 113 Fulton or 34 Ann-st.

For Furniture bought if preferred.

m24 Inis

NAUVOO.—A gentleman rately from the stated to us last week that the Saints are now rapidly selling their property. Many of the farms about Nauvoo have changed hands within two weeks, and citizens from other States and Counties have become the purchasers.

[Warsaw (Ili.) Signal. A letter from Warsaw, Illinois, dated March 20. says:—The Mormon expedition is encamped about sixty miles up the Des Moines. Many empty wagons have returned to Nauvoo. Rockwell, the assessin, and Redding, have returned, with the avowed intention of murdering somebody."

Ward Meetings.

Third Ward.—Democratic Whig Raily for Regular Nomination.—At a meeting of the Whigs of the Third Ward, called for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Committee appointed to nominate Charter Officers, the following ticket was presented and most entualisatically received as every way worthy of their support:

For Alternan...EtBERT BENSON.
For Alternan...EtBERT BENSON.
For Assistant....EtBERT BENSON.
For Assistant.....EtBERT BENSON.
For Assistant....EtBERT BENSON.
For Assistant....EtBERT BENSON.
For Ass

and the meeting adjourned.
A. C. LAWRENCE, Chairman. GEORGE W. PENTON. | Secretaries.

EF Eighth Ward-Arouse! Arouse!!-Once More to the Rescue.—The Whits of the Old Eighth are requested to meet at Denmar's, 162 Varick-st. on Thursday Evening, April 9th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of Mayor and Charter Officers for the Ward. Several distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting.

LEVI HART, Chairman Nominating Committee, P. W. Ludlam, Secretary.

38 2t

TWELFTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Adderman...THOMAS CARNLEY.

For Assistant...DAVID MORRISON.

CHARLES S. MILLER.

For Anciors... CHARLES S. MILLER.

For Constables. GEORGE FEITNER.

For Engelors of Plant... FOR COMMUNICATION STATES AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

Chairman Nom. C

hats. BEERE & COSTAR,

HATTERS, No. 136 Broadway. For Spring Fashion for Gentlemen's Hata March, 1846.—Our Spring style of Hat having, by in peculiar elegance and intrinsic excellence, obtained the most decided superiority over every other fashion, we in vite a critical examination of its merits at our establishment, 156 Broadway.

way. n order to meet the demands of public taste, to B. & C. in order to meet the demands of pathic tasts, too likely to become satisted by an over long continuance of any particular fashion, give nodes that they will introduce regularly Spring and Fail, an coline new style of gentlemen's Hat. Boebe & Costar are in the monthly receipt of all the different Foreign Fashions; and, in issuing their style of Hat, will, although acting independently of all others, be governed by a due regard to American taste.

N. B. — Our fashion for Boys' Hats will be in readiness on the lith inst. April 1st, 1846.

LEARY & CO'S FASHION FOR SPRING, 1848.

The preference so universally manifested or our present style of Gentleman's Hats, has decided us to the same for the ensuing season. LEARY & CO. Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House. New-York, Fab. 19th, 1846.

Circulars, descriptive of the peculiarity of our style, for warded by addressing us post-paid. Gentlemen's Hats-Spring Fashlon.-BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.—Gentemen's Hats of the Spring pattern, uniting much elegance and beauty of style, are now

Genin's Standard Fashionable Hats, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pani's Church.—Mon of fashion and ton—those whose refined tasts and experience enable them to give laws to the beau monde—have agreed to sward the paim of Supreme Fashion in Hats to Genin, and this enviable distinction he is determined to continue to deserve.

Paris—where all true ideas of art and taste in dress have Paris—where all true ideas of art and taste in dress have ever originated—yields to Genin every month its most val-ued secrets of symmetry and fashion—and with these he combines his own best judgment and taste—thus producing an article which, for grace, lightness and effect is literally unrivaled. He bestows especial attention upon the brim that important part of a Hat, upon which its grace and bean-ty depend. His Nutris Fur Hats for \$4 50, and his Moleskin Hats for \$4, are unhesitatingly put forth, therefore, as standard articles, and the most rigorous scrutiay of the

13 Spring Style.-85 Hats for 83 50, at MILLS'S 78 Broadway, Howard Hotel. The public will bear in ind that the above are not such hats as are usually sold for 83 50, but a higher priced article—in fact, a \$5 Hat; and all that is saked for it is \$3 50. Knox's Fashionable Hats for the ensuing

fearlessly invited.

Spring are now ready for inspection and sale, at 110 Fulto at. (between William and Nassau). To those who are n the votaries of fashion, but always wish to look uniform in the kind of Hat they wear, which is most become can have their Hats made to order, at a very short notice.

mll lmis* EF Amidon's Hat Establishment removed from corner of Wall and Nassan state No. 177 Broadway, direct-ly opposite Howard Hotel. m28 lstf

Columbia Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia. North-Western Ins. Co. of Oswego, N. Y.

The agency office of these institutions is located at
2 Wall-sr. (one door below the Courier office.) Policies New-York. Insurance effected upon Merchandes, Furni

SIR ASTLEY COOPER'S

F Celebrated Pills, for the speedy and sefective of Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Heartburn, Indigestion, &c. &c. The beneficial effects produced by any medicine are the strong-est proofs of its worth. These are offered as the recommendations of Cooper's Anti-Dyspepide Pills. Price 25 cts. per box, with full directions. For sale at 3 Murray etc. per box, with full directions. For sale at 3 Murray etc. per box, with full directions. For sale at 3 Murray etc. per Broadway.

F Attention: Firemen and Citizens.—The Firemen and Cutrens of the Essien section of the city are requested to meet on Friday Evening, April 10th, at eight o'clock, at Thalian Hall, No. 480 Grand-st to adopt such measures as will procure the erection of an Alarm Bell for that portion of the city. A general attendance of the citizens is particularly requested. By order W. S. BROWN.
T. K. Downing, Secretary.

Eminent speakers are engaged for the occasion. as 2 tiss.

The gross expenses of the Flour Inspector of this city amounted, in 1845, to \$12,852 27, while the fees received were \$18,678 76]. Balance of profits to the Inspector, \$6,826 494.

Berf and Pork.—The total quantity of Pork inspectad by the several Inspectors under the supervision of the byte several Inspectors under the supervision of the supervision of the several Inspectors under the supervision of the byte several Inspectors under the supervision of the submach and supervision of the supervision of the submach and superv

Solomon & Hart, 433 Broadway, opposite the Park, have the largest and best assorted stock of Paper Hangings and Window Shades to be found in the city, and at prices lower than can be had at any other earbhishment.

Their stock consists of the different styles, both French and American, which the public in general are invited to call and examine. Property. F. Colon & Co. will the hard other

Furniture bought if preferred.

The Human Hair—it is an established fact—whatever ignorant empirica say to the contrary—that all oils, greases, pumatums or any article of a similar character are positively injurious to hair that shows any symptom of weakness or change of color.

CLIREHUGH'S PATENT TRICOPHEROUS

Is the only article ever invented that will prevent and cure Baldness, Grey Hair and entirely remove Scurf and Dandruf. It will strengthen the weakness thair; give to it a soft, glossy appearance and produces besulting flowing curia. It has the combined advantages of a wash and an oil without the drying properties of the ofth or the greasy appearance of the other. It is ritues are established beyond cavil or dispute. It is equally beneficial for the infant as it is for the adult, and is not only recommended but is in daily use among the principal medical faculty in the city and by the heat families all over the country; while the nobility of England and France use nothing else. In Havana, Mexico and Brazil it has seperaced the use of every other article for preserving the fair and cleansing the skin, so necessary for confort in a warm climate.

CLIREHUGH'S Principal Office 205 Broadway, next to Fultones. NAUVOO .- A gentleman lately from the Holy City

CLIREHUGH'S Principal The Control of the property of the prope

sing Agency, Tribuse Bulllings New Yors, embraces most of the best newspapers of all the cities and principal to was in the Udited States and Canada, for which he is duly authorized to receive advertisements and subsections.

newspapers of any section of the country, are respectually invited to examine the files.

To remove all double and misapprehensions, the agent thereby notifies the public that no person is authorized by him to solicit advertisements, cards or subscriptions for the newspapers for which he is the only authorized agent. The amoyance to merchants, and others, growing out of numerous pretended agencies, in this city, renders the adoption of this course essentially proper to guard agoinst imposition.

Those, therefore, who wisn to transact business with his agency, and avoid mistakes, are respectfully invited to band in their orders at the office, or address V. B. FALMER.

American Nawapaper Agent, Tribune Buildings.

The cost of advertising in country papers— list of cities and principal towns in the U. S.—satisfical table of the anthractite coal trade of Peon—the agricultural products, together with a brief treatise on advertising, embraced in a small pamphlet, entitled the "Road to Wealth," may be had graits on application at the agency, Tribune Buildings.

B Notice.—Dr. Van Zandt's celebrated Health Resto-

a9 is if

EF Notice.—Dr. Van Zandt's celebrated Health Restotive, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Billious Cathertic Filis are
sold at Wyatt & Ketcham's, No. 121 Fulton-st. Frice 25 cts
per box. per box. m23 lmis*

PF For Boston via Norwich and Worcester.

The steamer Warreles Cont. Mac.

The steamer Worcester, Capt. Bacon, will leave South side of Pier No. 1 North River every Tuesday, Thursday and Satarday, at 5 P. M. connecting with the cars at Allyn's Point. [att] CALEB PRATT, Jr. Conductor. Phrenologists, and Publishers of Phrenological and Physiological Works, mh30 im* FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Neassu-st N. Y.

Caurion.—My office was broken into on Friday night last, and a drawer rifled, which contained some money and adraft drawn by Parsons & Co. on J. B. Parsons of this City for \$118.00. The payment of the draft has been stopped; also, sundry bills made out for collection.

April 4, 1346. [a5 34] V. B. PALMER. Wheeler, Anorney and Counselor at aw, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will stiend in the eading-Room of Tammany Hall at all bours of the day of evening. pri evenine. 1918 Subscriptions to the New York Tribane received by enthorized Agents, KEDDING & Co. 8 State-street. Terms—10 cents per week or Two cents for

Single Copies.

Weekly Tribune every Friday Merning, for 6 cents or 83 All new and cheep publications for sale as low as issued by Roston Publishers. Thiers' Nanoleon. is readed IN PRESS. And will be published in a Few Days,

A TREATISE ON

MILCH COWS

Whereby the Quality and Quantity of Milk which any Cow will give may be accurately determined by observing Natural Marks or External Indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give Milk. &c. &c. BY M. FRANCIS GUENON,

OF LIBOURNE, FRANCE slated for the Farmers' Library, from the French, by N. P. TRIST, Esq. late U. S. Consul at Havana.

With Introductory Remarks and Observations ON THE COW AND THE DAIRY. BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

Price for single copies, neatly done up in pa-per covers, 37 cents. Full bound in cloth and let-tered, 62 cents. The usual discount to Booksellers, Agents, Country Merchants and Peddlers. Agents, Country Merchants and 2

Farmers throughout the United States may receive the work through the Mails. The postage on ceive the work through the Mails. By remitting \$2

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Country Merchants visiting any of the Cities can procure the work from Booksellers for those who may wish to obtain it. Please send on your orders

GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR-25 boxes of sup rior HOWELL & GRAUD.

YORY AND COCOA NAPKIN RINGS, of a variety of shapes, at the Housekeepery Emporium. 24 SMITH, TORREY & CO. 45 Maidee-lane.